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SALT LAKE CITY, AUGUST 15, 1900.

WILL BE A GREAT DISPLAY.

Already enough entries have been
listed for the State Fair to make cer-
tain the fact that the display in this
city next October will be highly gratify-
ing as the best the State has seen, and
as such will be a beneficial center of at-
traction for the public, who will be
gathered at that time from all parts of
the Intermountain region.

In connection with this event, the di-
rectors are a unit in placing the ad-
mission fee at a minimum. Certain
expenses must be met, and certain
regulations provided for, to put things
in good shape. But it is no money-
making scheme, so the charge will not
have money-gathering in view. It is
the intention to place the exhibition
within the reach of every one who de-
sires to see it, that it shall be truly a
popular educator. And as an exhibi-
tion of Utah products it will be an en-
tertaining sight worth much more than
the entrance fee.

Those intending exhibitors who have
not yet given notice of their purpose
and the space desired, will have to be
on the "hurry-up" list soon. Of course
the exhibition building is a large struc-
ture, and will accommodate a vast
number of exhibits, and the grounds are
sufficiently extensive for all purposes.
But there must be some time for ar-
rangement, and the space in the interior
of the building is being taken up
rapidly, although locations are not yet
assigned. The probability is that there
will be no room to spare, and that some
of the later entries will have to take a
place outside, perhaps under temporary
shelter. The outdoor exhibits, too, need
to be in time to be arranged in suitable
order, that all may have an equal show,
and not be dumped in as a last emer-
gency, to the disadvantage of their
owners. There is only six weeks left for
all the arrangements, hence the neces-
sity for exhibitors giving early notice
of their desires.

As remarked heretofore by the
"News," every producer in the State
who is able to do so ought to be rep-
resented. The entries thus far show some
branches of industry quite fully, but
there are some manufacturing lines in
which there might be a more complete
display. Home manufacturers should
not be dilatory in this regard, to their
own injury. It is good business policy
to show the people the State's manufac-
turing productions.

In the live stock department, where
the entries are very numerous, there
has been some complaint because the
law allows the directors to offer pre-
miums only to State productions. This
is for the prizes to be paid for with
State money. There probably should be
some modification of, or addition to
the State law in this regard, and the
matter might be brought to the atten-
tion of the Legislature. Certainly the
lawmakers had in mind that the State
funds should not be carried off by out-
side exhibitors and products; so there
is a good side to the proposition. This
is especially the case in view of the fact
that by special premiums the directors
have provided for the exhibition of
animals reared outside the State but
owned by persons inside. The same ar-
rangement is made in other divisions of
the Fair, therefore no cause exists for
grievous complaint, so far as this State
Fair is concerned. The present ex-
perience, however, indicates some
points where the law needs changing.
In this and other regards, and the mat-
ter should not be lost sight of.

It is now for the public to pull with
a will for the success of the State Fair.
There is no division, no distinction of
class or creed, but all devoted to the
general good. It is a source of gratifi-
cation that a magnificent exhibition is
now assured. Let all work together to
make the triumph as great as possible
in the exposition of Utah's industrial
progress in 1900.

GREAT BRITAIN IN CHINA.

It has all along been feared that inter-
national complications would arise as
a result of the events in China, and the
latest news from the scene of trouble
is not calculated to allay those fears.
Great Britain, though professionally
anxious for the maintenance of the in-
tegrity of the Mongolian empire, is
now assembling a formidable fleet at
Shanghai and preparing to land troops
there.

These proceedings are not looked upon
without suspicion by France and Ger-
many, and it is claimed that the gov-
ernments of those countries are threat-
ening to land equally strong forces.
This would seem to mean that France
and Germany intend, for every foot of
ground Great Britain occupies in Chi-
na, to take possession of another foot
of territory. Great Britain may have
no serious objection to this, but it is
evident that the occupation cannot be
accomplished without a series of con-
flicts with the Chinese themselves, and
in these there always is a possibility of
international wars.

Great Britain has already obtained

from the Chinese government conces-
sions in the Yangtze valley, including
the managing of railways, the opening
and working of mines, the navigating
of rivers and trading rights at cer-
tain ports. But these concessions are
not granted voluntarily, and are not
based upon mutual interests. Great
Britain must, therefore, be prepared to
enforce her rights, and to do so, she
needs a strong force on Chinese soil.
But little is known of the Russian
plans, but her statements are not idle.
Mr. Colquhoun, an English author,
estimates that in another couple of
years the Russian empire will have en-
tered upon its career as the great cen-
tre of the twentieth century. It will
gradually acquire Korea and northern
China, and extend its influence as far
south as the Yangtze valley. There
the Bear and the Lion will again meet.
In the language of Mr. Colquhoun:

"Russia once on the Upper Yangtze
would involve a second (an eastern)
Indian frontier problem for Britain of
an infinitely more serious character
than the western." * * * On the north-
eastern frontier Britain can defend In-
dia only by introducing a counterbal-
ance in China itself, by developing the
Yangtze basin, which contains the
greater part of the resources of the
Chinese empire and half of its popula-
tion, where lies the access to Burma and
through Burma, to India. This would
afford Britain a proper base and line
of defense on the Upper Yangtze,
which, combined with her sea power and
the control of the great Chinese
waterway, would enable her to hold
her own."

It is plain enough, both from the
sentiments expressed by eminent writ-
ers on the Chinese question, and from
what is taking place in China now,
that an intensely thrilling drama is
about to be enacted upon the world's
stage. The Chinese riots were but an
incident in the general plot. They fur-
nished an introduction to the grand
entrance of the principal actors, who
may hold the attention of the world
for years to come. The denouement may
still be far off, or it may be nearer than
even statesmen are aware of. What is
taking place, however, is all prepara-
tory for a long period of peace and hap-
piness to the entire human family. It
is the grand lesson of history that all
events, no matter how seemingly con-
tradictory, tend toward one great end—
the final elevation and exaltation of
mankind.

ZIONISTS HOPEFUL.

At the meeting of the Zionist congress
in London, yesterday, August 14, one of
the delegates from Philadelphia, Mr. G.
H. Mayer, made the important state-
ment that the general committee is in
possession of diplomatic secrets show-
ing that the scheme is favored by many
European governments which might be
supposed to oppose the occupation of
Jerusalem by the Jews. They are in-
clined to believe that they might solve
the Jewish and the so-called eastern
question simultaneously.

This is probably true, and the fact
cannot but be encouraging to those who
are anxiously looking for the redemp-
tion of the Hebrew race. Their gather-
ing to the land of their fathers may at
present appear to be a matter for the
distant future, but when the time for
the fulfillment of the prophecies comes,
obstacles will be removed, as they were
at the time of the deliverance from
Egypt, or from Babylon.

The interest of Europe does no longer
center in the Turkish dominions. The
focus of the eastern question has shifted
to the other side of the Asiatic con-
tinent, and it is conceivable that the
powers before long will find the estab-
lishment of a Hebrew state in Syria a
convenient arrangement, while they
give their attention to the intricate
problems of eastern Asia. Time alone
can tell.

In the meantime it is an everlasting
disgrace to London that its "Chris-
tian" mob is disturbing the sessions of
the Hebrew congress, and that the po-
lice protection is unequal to the task of
preventing the "boiling and boiling"
that hail the speakers. If London
"Christians" are no farther advanced
in toleration and gentlemanly conduct,
the judgment of the world upon the
Chinese Boxers should be tempered
with charity.

DECREASED BIRTHRATE.

It has been the custom of late years
to point to France as an instance of a
nation decaying, notwithstanding its
high civilization. The country has, it is
stated, the lowest birthrate of any.

Now statisticians claim that Great
Britain, too, judged by the same test, is
declining. It has been discovered that
the rate of increase of births has been
steadily declining during recent years.
It is asserted that the excess of births
over deaths for the period 1891-98 was
50,000 less than for the corresponding
period 1881-88, although the population
in the latter period was larger by 3,000,-
000 than in the earlier.

Another comparison is made between
the periods 1899-74, and 1893-98. These
were years of business prosperity and
rising prices, and the increase of mar-
riages was 14 per cent during the first
period and 16 during the latter. But the
birthrate did not increase correspond-
ingly. During the first period, we are
told by a writer in an exchange, it was
ten per cent, while during the latter
period it was only one per cent.

Still another test is made. In the
year 1892 the statisticians find that over
the marriages in that year over the
marriages in the four preceding years
was 127,600. In 1898 a similar com-
parison shows a deficiency of births
amounting to 23,300. And this tendency
to slower growth of population, thus un-
mistakably evident in England, is said
to be perceptible also in Scotland and
the Australasian colonies.

The probability is that this condition
is general throughout the civilized
world. Civilization has placed within
the easy reach of the masses of the
people a number of luxuries of life, of
which even kings formerly did not
dream. But it has also increased the
cost of living, and rendered an unpro-
portionally large number of men and
women disinclined to engage in pro-
ductive work for the maintenance of the
human family. These causes, coupled
with a growing disregard of the laws
of God, are seen in a decline of the
marriage rate, and still more in a de-
crease of births among the most civilized
nations. And it is a serious question

whether this is not an evidence of retro-
gression. What is the real difference
between the practices that obtain in so-
called Christendom, and the pagan
practices of exposing newborn infants to
death, for the purpose of lightening
the burden of maintenance?

The crying evils of our age should
suggest an earnest investigation into
the methods by which our social struc-
ture is being built up. Were the prin-
ciples of the American Constitution ap-
plied to every-day life—were every in-
dividual truly free to enjoy life, liberty
and happiness, the phenomenon noted
by the statisticians would probably not
exist. It is not natural. It is abnormal.
The enormity of the sin of the age can
best be understood by those who be-
lieve that there are numerous spirits on
the other side waiting to receive their
tabernacles, in order that they may ful-
fill their part of the great work in the
world.

IRRIGATION IN PERU.

The agitation and discussion of the
subject of irrigation in the Western
United States the past few years is
bearing direct results outside of this
nation, Peru being one of the countries
that is awakening to its own possibili-
ties as a result of learning what is
being accomplished in this part of the
world. The South American republic
has been living mainly on its products
of the precious metals, and guano and
saltpetre, while its neighbor, Chile,
which had more low-lying moist agri-
cultural land, has supplied Peruvians
with forty-four important articles of
daily use which, by means of irriga-
tion, could be produced at home.

Attention to this fact was brought
about by discussions and investiga-
tions having their foundation chiefly
in Utah. From here they have spread
and through irrigation congresses and
publications have obtained notice from
leaders of Peruvian thought and policy,
until, as a result of investigation, the
government has had prepared and pub-
lished a volume entitled "Las Irriga-
ciones de la Costa" (The Irrigation of
the Coast), its author being Señor
Don Federico Moreno, a Peruvian writ-
er of national reputation.

It has been shown also by practical
experiments that the agricultural de-
velopment of Peru can be enhanced to
a wonderful degree by an irrigation
system such as prevails in the West,
and activity is now rife in this direc-
tion. Senior Moreno's book gives much
detailed information to agricultural-
ists, and this, with the government en-
couragement and construction of ir-
rigation ditches, is opening a new future
for the land of the Incas. The Utah
system is being still further followed
in an effort, which has the government
support, to change the existing con-
dition of immense tracts of country be-
ing held by the few to one of dividing
the irrigable agricultural land among
many small owners, as in the Western
United States.

Thus our own country, and in this in-
stance especially this part of it, is mak-
ing a further record of benefit to its
neighbors in the line of peaceful pros-
perity. Truly there are many good
things coming out of this "promised
land," and truly the rest of the West-
ern hemisphere is looking more eagerly
than before to the Great Republic as
an avenue of inspiration for industrial
as well as commercial and political
prosperity.

There are plenty of clowns outside of
the circus.

The question of occupation for boys
is put aside for the day. The circus is
in town.

Turks are again at the work of killing
Christians. Some day Turkey instead
of China will be the object of interna-
tional partitioning.

A Pretoria dispatch announces that
Lord Methuen has arrested Gen. De-
Wet's march. Now, if he had only ar-
rested the general.

Boy thieves are a bad sign in any
community. The quicker it is removed
the better, even if vigorous police as-
sistance is necessary.

Boston condemns the use of lead pipe
in water connections, because of its
unhealthfulness. What about Salt
Lake using so much of it?

The dispatches talk of a "third tick-
et." That is impracticable. There are
ten presidential tickets, and the one
now proposed would be the eleventh.

The French scientist who claims to
have communicated with the inhabi-
tants of Mars has failed thus far to
prove that the dispatch he received is
genuine.

The Chinese minister to London fas-
tats that the foreign ministers in Pekin
are unarmed. No thanks to the Chi-
nese who have tried to encompass their
destruction.

So China is to have a European ruler,
according to the latest statement from
Li Hung Chang. He will not rule long,
unless he is amply protected by Euro-
pean soldiers.

Seven carloads of shells, shrapnel,
etc., to Ogden looks like war indeed;
but a vastly larger amount than that
has passed through the Junction City
the past two years.

Germany is determined to make of
China a beggar. Since the Chinese have
little money for others, they probably
will want a good deal for themselves
and will hag for it early.

The American commander in China
again gives the first authentic
news of the relief column's advance.
Those signal corps men working for
Uncle Sam are deserving of great credit.

Owing to the failure of the olive crop
in France, it is said that peanut oil, now
largely used for commercial purposes,
will be substituted for olive oil. The
only objection to it would be in its sale
under a false name. When people get
peanut oil, they should know it.

Wisconsin has a bad case of worms.
The pest destroys lawns, and it is said
that no means has been discovered to
check it. The worms, which are half
to three-quarters of an inch in length,
burrow through the turf of lawns by
thousands, destroying the grass. A

greasy compound probably would "fix"
them, and though it might have an
injurious effect on the lawns, it would
be much better than the ruin described
as being worked by the worms.

The street car companies in subur-
ban districts in the East have not com-
plained of the hot weather. The rea-
son is that great crowds of people al-
most smothered by the heat, took rides
on the cars, to get "a breath of air,"
and consequently the railway compa-
nies secured a large business, dispens-
ing coolness on the run.

On August 9, Gen. Chaffee reported
the allies thirty-two miles from Pekin.
The next day, August 10, they were at
Matow, twelve miles further on. That
left only twenty miles to be cov-
ered, and this is probably done before
now. Four to five days is required to
get the news through, but it is certain
Gen. Chaffee will not fail to send word
of the relief at the earliest possible mo-
ment.

Referring to the negro-disfranchis-
ing amendment to the constitution of
North Carolina, the Louisville Courier
Journal comments on the probable ac-
tion of the United States Supreme court,
in which connection it says: "The
Southern whites are not entirely con-
fident that the grandfather clause will
survive the crucible of the courts. It
is understood that the North Carolina
amendment is not made operative until
July 1, 1902, in the hope that changes
in the Supreme court by that time will
render that body more favorable to the
amendment than it is feared the present
court might be."

An exchange asserts that "had the
powers given China an assurance that
no territorial acquisitions were intend-
ed on their part, there would have been
no Boxer rebellion, no persecution of
foreigners, and no massacre of mis-
sionaries." Not a bit of it. In the
first place the "assurance," coming
from European powers, would not have
been believed. And further, the up-
rising of the Boxers is due more to the
dislike of foreign missionaries than to
any other cause. On that point alone
the uprising would have come sooner
or later, and it is questionable whether
the seizure of territory had anything to
do with the inception of the present
movement. The Boxer rising is founded
on objection to foreigners, especially
missionaries, in China.

THE MARCH ON PEKIN.

New York Mail and Express.
It appears from the latest dispatches
that the Americans were in the hard
fighting at Peking and that almost
their last strength is in the column that
is marching upon Pekin. Two regi-
ments and a battery, making a contin-
ent of more than 2,000 men, were led
by Gen. Chaffee into action Sunday.
Considering the relative strength of the
international forces on Chinese soil, it is
obvious that the Americans have been
doing at least their share of the aggres-
sive work. The bare roster of regiments
engaged is convincing testimony to the
reported determination of the Ameri-
cans to push the advance toward the
imperial capital.

San Francisco Chronicle.
What we want is to get out our people
alive, and later secure compensation for
their losses. If this can be best done
under the fiction that no "war" exists,
let us continue the fiction. It does us no
harm. In war, as in other things, the
lost is sometimes soonest mended, and
the question of our formal relation to
China and its government is one that
it will be best to leave fully in the hands
of the President, without embarrassing
him by pressure to any step which he
does not deem necessary or wise.

Milwaukee Wisconsin.
A presage of the early termination of
the troubles in China is contained in the
report that the result of the first en-
gagement between the Chinese and the
allies en route to Pekin has resulted in
a victory for the allies. From the very
beginning of warlike encounters be-
tween the Chinese and the western na-
tions, it has been tradition that a Chi-
nese force, no matter what its number,
is quickly demoralized by defeat. A
mere handful of English soldiers
brought the whole Chinese empire to its
knees sixty years ago.

Los Angeles Express.
Even the wily Li Hung Chang has
thrown off all disguise, and now openly
declares that in case the troops advance
the Chinese must fight. "The sugges-
tion that the allies should be allowed to
enter Pekin in order to escort the min-
isters to Tien Tsin is absolutely impos-
sible," is the flat-footed dictum of
Chang and resounds in a foreign number
of parliament through his agent at
Shanghai. The tone of this message
indicates that no help may be expected
from Chang and strengthens the sus-
picion that the wily colonial has been
playing a double game from the first
for the purpose of gaining time.

New York Evening Sun.
It looks as if the lesson that the En-
glish learned at great expense in South
Africa was about to be impressed on
the minds of the rest of the civilized
world—that the magazine gun has done
much to place soldiers of slight train-
ing and regulars on a footing, presup-
posing a certain amount of skill and
courage on the part of the first. The
Chinese have not the natural genius for
tactics of the Boers. But keen judges
like Gordon have held that they are apt
and quick to learn. Their courage, also,
is unquestioned. The white man dis-
dains death because he is too proud to
show fear. The yellow man acts as if
he is paid to lose estimate on life. He
does through stupidity what the foreign-
er does through enthusiasm. It will be
a bloody journey to Pekin. But no
army ever set out on a more righteous
task. And the civilized world is willing
to pay the price, whatever it may be.

Springfield Republican.
The ministers are not only still denied
free communication with their own gov-
ernment, but the advance of the col-
umn intended to relieve their intolerable
position in Pekin is resisted at Peking
in a sanguinary battle. It was the third
of President McKinley's conditions, pre-
liminary to negotiating for China with
the other powers, that the Chinese gov-
ernment, whoever controlled it, should
co-operate with the relief column. And
in Secretary Hay's last note to Li Hung
Chang, it was pointed out that failure
to restore free communication with the
ministers, if the Chinese government
had the power to restore it, would be an
"unfriendly" act. An imperial edict is
reported which declares diplomatic com-
munication to be unrestricted, but as a
matter of fact, such is not the case in
practice. If any European nation
should create this situation there would
be public war universally recognized.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The current number of Harper's
Weekly has an article on "The Assas-
sination of King Humbert," in which it
is pointed out that "the man who
travels about the land stirring up a
feeling of unrest among the people
contributes in some proportion, slight
or considerable, to the anarchistic
curse. He may not mean to do so, but

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T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

that he does so is as clear to the logical
mind as that two and two make four.
There are papers on "The Chinese Tong
Wars in San Francisco," "What Ameri-
cans Have at Stake in China," "Lessons
of the War in South Africa," and other
topics of the day.—Harper and Brothers,
New York.

Harper's Bazar for August 11 opens
with the ninth paper on "Heroes of
Nineteenth Century Fiction," by Wil-
liam Dean Howells. "The Art of Swim-
ming" is taught in text and pictures
by Z. Parnley Paret and Victor Perard.
Other special features are: "Mrs. Var-
ney's Freedom," (story) Harriet Pres-
cott Spofford; "The Wife of a Boer
President," F. H. Bigelow; "Babs
the Impossible," Sarah Grand; "The In-
ternational Council of Women," in
Paris, (its secret sessions) Rebecca
Insley, and "Mrs. McKinley and Mrs.
Brvan," with their latest photographs.
—Harper and Brothers, New York.

The August number of the National
Geographic Magazine has for front-
piece a map of the Chinese empire,
Japan, and the Russian-Manchurian
railway. Its leading article is on
"Problems in China," by James M.
Hubbard, and then comes a paper on
"China and Her People," by Commander
Harrie Webster, U. S. A. The National
Geographic Society's "Eclipse Expedi-
tion to Norfolk, Va.," is described by
Marcus Baker. The same subject is
treated on by Simon Newcomb, L.L.D.
Other topics in this issue are: "Hy-
drographic Work of the U. S. Geologi-
cal Survey," "Railways, Rivers, and
Canals in Manchuria," "The
First American Census of Porto Rico,"
"U. S. Board on Geographic Names,"
and "Three Books on China,"—Pen-
sylvania Avenue, Washington.

Among the contents of the August
number of Werner's Magazine, we no-
tice the following articles: "The Catho-
lic College Play," by Charles
Lunn; "The Piano an Educational In-
strument," by William B. Chamberlain;
"Some Notes on Rhyme," by S. H.
Clark; "Study of Expression a Help in
Character Building," by Sara Green-
leaf Frost; "The Secret of Oratory," by
Charles Wesley Emerson; "Leaves from
a Reader's Note Book," by "AUX
Italians, Psychological study of it as a
Reading," by Emma Eliza West; "Oral
Expression and Reading," by Caroline
B. Le Roy; "Report of St. Louis Con-
vention of Elucutionists," Interview
with Mr. S. H. Clark; "Elucutionary
Terminology Adopted by National As-
sociation of Elucutionists," "Graded
Physical Exercises," by Bertha
Lubine, and "Recitations and Declama-
tions,"—45 east, 19th St., New York.

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